



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/533,393	04/28/2005	Kazumasa Morichika	05276/LH	9061
1933	7590	11/14/2007	EXAMINER	
FRISHAUF, HOLTZ, GOODMAN & CHICK, PC			DEBROW, JAMES J	
220 Fifth Avenue			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
16TH Floor			2176	
NEW YORK, NY 10001-7708				

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
11/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/533,393	MORICHika, KAZUMASA	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 28 April 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/6/2007, 4/28/2006, 4/3/2007.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed 28 Apr. 2005.
2. Claims 1-13 are pending in this case. Claims 1 and 13 are independent claims.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

4. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it exceeds 150 words in length. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Information Disclosure Statement

5. The information disclosure statement filed **03 Apr. 2007** fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because *the document was submitted in a language other than English without a translated English version/abstract of the document*. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of

Art Unit: 2176

any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-4, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kitaguchi et al. (Patent No.: US 7,176,890 B1; Filed: Mar. 1, 2002) (hereinafter ‘Kitaguchi’).

Regarding independent Claims 1 and 13, Kitaguchi discloses a projection apparatus for projecting a document image, generated based on a document, onto a screen, comprising:

a projection section which projects said document image onto said screen (col. 2, lines 21-24; col. 4, lines 46-51; Kitaguchi discloses a projection surface on which a predetermined projection image is displayed through projection.).

an image pickup section which picks up an image of said screen (col. 2, lines 27-30; col. 4, lines 53-67; Kitaguchi discloses a photography part for photographing image data drawn on the writing surface by means of an image-pickup part.).

a processor section which acquires a first picked-up image on said screen by causing said projection section to project said document image onto said screen and causing said image pickup section to pick up the image of said screen, and acquires a second picked-up image of only recorded information recorded on said screen by causing said projection section to stop projecting said document image onto said screen and causing said image pickup section to pick up the image of said screen (col. 4, lines 47-61; col. 5, lines 29-35; col. 5, lines 29-35; col. 5, lines 57-60; Kitaguchi discloses a function for extracting an image drawn by a user (second picked-up image of only recorded information recorded) form an image taken (first picked-up image) through the CCD camera. Kitaguchi also discloses switches for controlling ON/OFF of the projection during the photography process.).

an image memory section which stores said first picked-up image and said second picked-up image, acquired by said processor section, as data in association with each other (col. 6, lines 40-52; col. 5, lines 28-61; Kitaguchi discloses storage part for the user-drawn image (second picked-up image) and the projection image (first picked-up image)).

Regarding dependent Claim 2, Kitaguchi discloses *the projection apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising an image processing section which acquires, from said second picked-up image stored in said image memory section, a corresponding document based on relationship information indicating a correspondence relationship between said document said second picked-up image pastes said second picked-up image to an image of said acquired document, thereby generating a combined image* (col. 5, lines 37-45; col. 6, lines 40-65; Kitaguchi discloses the producing an image (combined image) in combination of an image displayed onto the projector and an user-drawn image taken in by the camera. Kitaguchi also discloses correspondence between the user-drawn image and the projection image.).

wherein said processor section causes said projection section to project said combined image generated by said image processing section (col. 6, lines 53-65; Kitaguchi discloses projecting the combined image.).

Regarding dependent Claim 3, Kitaguchi discloses *the projection apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said image processing section acquires a document based on said first picked-up image corresponding to said second picked-up image for image combination by using said first picked-up image stored in said image memory section as said relationship information* (col. 6, lines 40-65; Kitaguchi discloses the projection image is made to have a correspondence to the user-drawn image in response to the switch operation when the user-drawn image is take by the camera.).

Regarding dependent Claim 4, Kitaguchi discloses *the projection apparatus according to claim 3, wherein said image processing section acquires a document by obtaining a correlation between patterns of said first picked-up image and said document image using said first picked-up image stored in said image memory section as said relationship information* (col. 6, lines 16-52).

Regarding dependent Claim 12, Kitaguchi discloses *the projection apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said processor section causes said projection section to project said first picked-up image stored in said image memory section onto said screen* (col. 4, lines 62-67).

7. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See MPEP 2123.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. **Claims 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kitaguchi in view of MacLean et al. (Patent No.: US 7,131,061 B2; Filed: Nov. 30, 2001) (hereinafter ‘MacLean’).**

Regarding dependent Claim 5, Kitaguchi does not expressly disclose *the projection apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said document is comprised of plural pages of data, and*

said processor section acquires page information indicating a page of said document from said first picked-up image stored in said image memory section and stores said acquired page information as said relationship information in said image memory section.

MacLean teaches *the projection apparatus wherein said document is comprised of plural pages of data* (col. 5, lines 45-60; MacLean teaches a electronic representation of a document may represent several physical pages.).

said processor section acquires page information indicating a page of said document from said first picked-up image stored in said image memory section and stores said acquired page information as said relationship information in said image memory section (col. 5, lines 45-60; col. 8, lines 52-64; MacLean teaches using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) for acquiring page information. MacLean also teaches page identifiers that identify page numbers in a document.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kitaguchi with MacLean for the benefit of recording image date of a rendered hardcopy document (col. 1, lines 60-63).

Regarding dependent Claim 6, Kitaguchi does not expressly disclose *the projection apparatus according to claim 5, wherein said processor section acquires page information of said document by performing character recognition on character images included in said first picked-up image.*

MacLean teaches *wherein said processor section acquires page information of said document by performing character recognition on character images included in said first picked-up image* (col. 5, lines 45-60; MacLean teaches using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) for acquiring page information.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kitaguchi with MacLean for the benefit of recording image date of a rendered hardcopy document (col. 1, lines 60-63).

Regarding dependent Claim 7, Kitaguchi does not expressly disclose *the projection apparatus according to claim 6, further comprising a document memory section which stores said document and document information on said document, and wherein said processor section acquires position information indicating a print position of a page in said document from said document information stored in said document memory section, discriminates a page position based on said acquired*

position information and acquires said page information of said document by performing character recognition on character images at said discriminated page position.

MacLean teaches a document memory section which stores said document and document information on said document (col. 2, lines 8-15; col. 9, lines 9-14; MacLean teaches storing in memory identifiers and electronic representation of a hardcopy document.).

wherein said processor section acquires position information indicating a print position of a page in said document from said document information stored in said document memory section, discriminates a page position based on said acquired position information and acquires said page information of said document by performing character recognition on character images at said discriminated page position (col. 5, lines 45-60; col. 8, lines 11-34; MacLean teaches using OCR (Optical Character Recognition) for acquiring page information. MacLean teaches the printer or printer/print server renders image data and associates an identifier with image data. MacLean also teaches the identifier may be either at a section, page, document level, or a combination thereof.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kitaguchi with MacLean for the benefit of recording image date of a rendered hardcopy document (col. 1, lines 60-63).

Regarding dependent Claim 8, Kitaguchi does not expressly disclose *the projection apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said processor section performs image conversion of said document information on said document into a bar code as said relationship information, combines said converted bar code with said first picked-up image stored in said image memory section, and stores said combined image in said image memory section.*

MacLean teaches *wherein said processor section performs image conversion of said document information on said document into a bar code as said relationship information, combines said converted bar code with said first picked-up image stored in said image memory section, and stores said combined image in said image memory section* (col. 5, lines 22-36; col. 8, lines 20-24; MacLean teaches using a camera to form an electronic representation of the document and storing it in memory. MacLean also teaches identifier are printed on a hardcopy document in the form of bar code. Thus MacLean teaches the concept of documents with bar codes.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kitaguchi with MacLean for the benefit of recording image date of a rendered hardcopy document (col. 1, lines 60-63).

10. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon

for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See MPEP 2123.

11. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kitaguchi in view of Merril et al. (Pub. No.: US 2007/0033528 A1; Effective Filed Date: May 7, 1998) (hereinafter ‘Merril’).

Regarding dependent Claim 9, Kitaguchi does not expressly disclose the projection apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said processor section acquires a display start time at which said document information is projected and displayed on said screen and a display end time as said relationship information with a same standard between said document information and said second picked-up image, and stores said display start time and said display end time in said image memory section.

Merril teaches the processor section acquires a display start time at which said document information is projected and displayed on said screen and a display end time as said relationship information with a same standard between said document information and said second picked-up image, and stores said display start time and said display end time in said image memory section (0041-0042; Merril teaches a counter which marks the times of the slide changes during a lecture presentation. The time is recorded in a file and stored in memory.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kitaguchi with Merril for the benefit of real-time image data marking for identification of individual images (0009).

Regarding dependent Claim 10, Kitaguchi does not expressly disclose *the projection apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising a management information memory section which stores management information for managing storage locations of said document, said first picked-up image and said second picked-up image document information, and*

wherein said image processing section uses said management information stored in said management information memory section as said relationship information.

Merril teaches a management information memory section which stores management information for managing storage locations of said document, said first picked-up image and said second picked-up image document information (0068; Merril teaches creating a directory or folder on the secondary storage device with a unique name to hold source files (*first picked-up image and said second picked-up image document*) for a particular lecture.).

wherein said image processing section uses said management information stored in said management information memory section as said relationship information (0068; 0070).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kitaguchi with Merril for the benefit of real-time image data marking for identification of individual images (0009).

Regarding dependent Claim 11, Kitaguchi does not expressly disclose *the projection apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said processor section stores said relationship information added to a property of said second picked-up image in said image memory section.*

Merril teaches *wherein said processor section stores said relationship information added to a property of said second picked-up image in said image memory section* (0068; 0070-0071; Merril teaches the digital image can be stored into an image format such as a JPEG format graphic file.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kitaguchi with Merril for the benefit of real-time image data marking for identification of individual images (0009).

12. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See MPEP 2123.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

William F. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER